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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1919.

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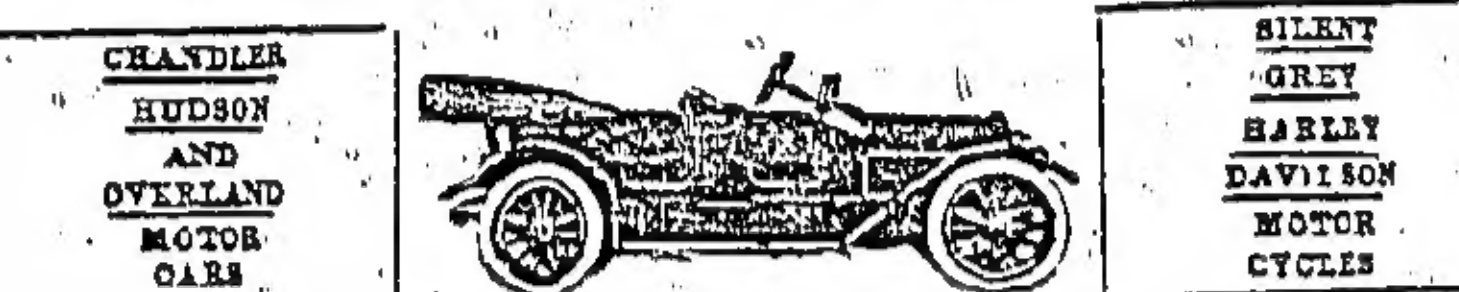
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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
THE INDIA TROUBLE.

LONDON, April 21.
A Simla message dated April 18, says the Governor General promulgated a fresh ordinance providing that any Court Martial or Commission may sentence a person convicted under Martial law to transportation for life or for ten years or to rigorous imprisonment for seven years or to not exceeding fourteen years. The "Defence of India Rules" are also amended, providing that no newspaper can be printed or published without the previous sanction of the local government.

SOVIET DECLARES FOR WAR.

LONDON, April 21.
Copenhagen learns from Budapest that the central Soviet has declared a war of defence against the Czech, Rumanian, and Jugo-Slav troops. An official agency states that this decision was enthusiastically welcomed and that processions paraded the city.
The Soviet decided that half the workmen of all trades must take up arms. Revolutionary circles are intensely excited about the Rumanian advance. The Government issued impassioned appeals saying the revolution is in great peril and ordering all factory hands to concentrate without holidays or rest upon munitions. All reserve officers and soldiers are ordered immediately to join the Red Army.

FAMOUS FRENCH AIRMAN KILLED.

LONDON, April 21.
A Paris message says that Vedrine, the celebrated aviator accompanied by his mechanic Guillaum left Villacoublay at 6.30 to fly to Rome. The machine crashed at 10.30 near Saint Brabant d'Albon in the Department of Drome. Vedrine and Guillaum were both killed.

GERMANS FOR VERSAILLES.

LONDON, April 22.
A Communiqué from Paris yesterday refers to a telegram received by Marshal Foch in reply to Sunday's telegram from the Council of Four to the German government. It states that the German delegation will comprise six high personages headed by Rantzau. The delegation cannot arrive at Versailles before April 28.

PRESIDENT AND THE FACT.

THE FIUME CRISIS.

LONDON, April 21.
Paris reports that the Fiume question has reached a crisis. President Wilson did not attend the Council of Four to-day which was endeavouring to reconcile the Italian and American viewpoints. He stayed out in order to consult the American delegation which has decided to publish all the facts. If the deadlock continues Mr. Wilson is determined to avoid recognising the Secret Treaty of London (the Pact). The Council of Eight, President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, M. Clemenceau, Signor Orlando, Baron Sonnino, Mr. Balfour, M. Pichon and Mr. Lansing, discussed the question of Dalmatia. No solution was reached.

READY FOR TREACHERY.

LONDON, April 22.
It is stated in French circles that progress is being made with a scheme for a defensive alliance between Great Britain, France and the United States applicable to the Rhine area only, and providing for immediate military and naval action in the event of Germany breaking the peace treaty as regards the demilitarization of the zone east of the Rhine.

NO BEER, NO WORK.

A "No Beer, No Work" movement has been started in New York and New Jersey, and its sponsors expect to give it a national impetus. "No beer, No work" buttons were worn by all the delegates to a meeting of the Central Federated Union, one of the largest trade unions in the country. Mr. Ernest Bohn, secretary of the union, declared that labour as a whole was opposed to prohibition, and predicted for July 1, when the country goes "dry," a walk-out of the workmen who want beer. Asked how the amendment to the Constitution could be rendered inoperative by a walk-out, Mr. Bohn replied: "We can make such a protest that the Supreme Court will declare the amendment unconstitutional."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE PRESIDENT AND THE FACT.

TOOK HIS PART O.K.

Paris, April 21st.
A Havas message states:— President Wilson has decided to take no part in the discussion to-day, on the Adriatic question. French diplomatic circles assume that President Wilson's motive in so doing is due to the fact that America has not signed the Pact of London. Whatever may be decided will have to be signed by President Wilson, as the representative of the United States at the Peace Conference.

TO POLAND.

Paris, April 17th.
A Havas message states:— General Hoyer, accompanied by his staff and the French military adviser, left Paris for Mayence en route to Poland.

THE LEAGUE AT LAST.

Paris, April 21st.
A Havas message states:— During the coming week, the covenant of the League of Nations will be adopted in final form.

FRANCE AND THE PEACE TERMS.

Paris, April 17th.
A Havas message states:— Determined efforts have been made in the French Chamber of Deputies to obtain a Government statement on the conditions to be imposed on Germany. M. Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had the opportunity of discussing the text of the treaty, when signed, basing himself on Clause 8 of the Constitution, preventing the substitution of Parliamentary power for that of the Executive. The final vote gave the Government a majority of 390 votes against 128.

BEATTY.

Paris, April 21st.
A Havas message states:— There is good reason to believe that, in the peace preliminaries, mention will be made of the guarantees exchanged between Great Britain, France, and America regarding the future of France on the Rhine.

SEATTY.

Paris, April 21st.
A Havas message states:— Admiral, Sir David Beatty, with a naval contingent of 100 officers and 1,000 petty officers and men, is expected in Paris on Wednesday, the anniversary of the Zeebrugge victory.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

TO LET THE SLEEPING DOG LIE.

PRESIDENT AND THE FACT.

THE FUME CRISIS.

Paris reports that the Fiume question has reached a crisis. President Wilson did not attend the Council of Four to-day which was endeavouring to reconcile the Italian and American viewpoints. He stayed out in order to consult the American delegation which has decided to publish all the facts. If the deadlock continues Mr. Wilson is determined to avoid recognising the Secret Treaty of London (the Pact). The Council of Eight, President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, M. Clemenceau, Signor Orlando, Baron Sonnino, Mr. Balfour, M. Pichon and Mr. Lansing, discussed the question of Dalmatia. No solution was reached.

WHAT FRANCE THINKS OF EGYPT.

Paris, April 21st.
A Havas message states:— The French press has been created by the Egyptian agitation, which is assuming a "markedly anti-Christian and anti-foreigner character at almost the very moment the Egyptian Nationalist delegation disembarks in Europe."

KOREA AND JAPAN.

The War Office in Japan has peculiar methods. It appears to give out news on which an embargo has been placed by the Home office, leaving the latter to lift the embargo with what dignity it may. It also predicts policy. In the case of the Korean expedition it promises severe measures—a grasping of the nettle. It also states that the Korean agitators are in communication with the Russian Bolsheviks, and need suppression on this account if on no other. What with the missionaries and the Bolsheviks, the Koreans, must be suffering from very mixed advice. It is so exceedingly unlikely that stray Russian propagandists could at any time during the past year have wandered about Korea that the idea that the Bolsheviks are responsible even in part for the present trouble is not only novel but ridiculous.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any unnatural looseness of the bowels is noticed Chamberlain's Colic, Balm and Remedy should be given. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

LAUNCH AT SHANGHAI.

The new str. *Risner* was launched on April 17, at the Pootung yard of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. There was quite a large gathering of visitors, the weather being ideal. As soon as the blocks were removed, the signal was given to let go. Mrs. Ume broke a bottle of champagne over the ship's bows, christening her *Risner* and wishing her good luck. The ship took to the water gracefully and without a hitch. Chinese crowded the sides of the ship and every available space on shore was packed with people, while fire-crackers were let off and whistles from ships in the harbour tooted good luck.

At the subsequent reception, Mr. John Prentice gave the toast of prosperity to the ship and the owners and mentioned that the *Risner* was the fifth ship of this class ordered by Norwegian firms built by the Dock Co., and he hoped that, as the owners had expressed satisfaction, more orders would follow. He then proposed the health of the owners, coupled with the name of Mr. Thorsen, their agent, and Capt. Muller, who has supervised the building on behalf of the owners.

The *Risner* is of the Friederikstad type of Norwegian standard ship, and the last of the kind to be built in China, the first being the *Solar* launched last year by the Dock Company and on completion engaged by the British Government trading to and from Great Britain during the war. She will be equipped with the latest appliances for the quick-handling of cargo and embodies the latest ideas in ship efficiency. Her loaded displacement is 5,000 tons, which means that she will carry approximately 3,100 tons of cargo. With triple expansion engines she will steam 10 to 11 knots on 1,600 i.h.p. Her length is 277 ft., 42 ft. moulded breadth, and 20 ft. moulded depth. Her owners are Messrs. Muller & Johnson, Bergen, Norway. The main engines and boilers, steam steering gear, steam winches, steam windlass, evaporator, winch condenser, Weir's type feed pumps and heater and other auxiliaries have all been constructed by the builders in their own workshops and the vessel is highly finished and equipped for her class.

GERMAN ARMY BEFORE ARMISTICE.

BEGINNING TO RUN AWAY.

In the course of a speech made at a meeting at Heidelberg, Herr Fehrenbach, president of the German Constituent Assembly, revealed some facts about the critical days preceding the conclusion of the armistice on November 11. Herr Fehrenbach said:—

On September 26 a confidential communication was made to the Grand Committee of the Reichstag to the effect that Bulgaria had offered to come to terms with Germany's enemies. All of us knew what that meant. Ludendorff declared that Germany must ask for an armistice within 48 hours, and that the war was lost.

It was Ludendorff's misfortune that he tried to be a Molke and a Bismarck combined in one person. His political activity was disastrous. On November 10 a number of us assembled in the Chancellery's palace in Berlin to listen to the telegram from Spa announcing the terms of the armistice which the Allies were prepared to grant.

THIS IS FUNNY.

JAPANESE PROFESSOR DEPORTED FROM INDIA.

Professor Kanokogi complains of harsh treatment by the British authorities in India. Dr. Nanaoka, who has just returned from India, tells a representative of the *Asahi* what is said to be the reason for the arrest of the Keio professor by the British authorities. "Some time ago," he says, "Mr. Kanokogi condemned from a humanitarian standpoint the excessive pressure brought to bear upon the Indians by the British authorities. This attitude on the part of the Japanese professor excited the attention of the British authorities, whose suspicion was further augmented by the fact that Mr. Kanokogi has many friends among Indian patriots, that he is married to a Russian lady of German extraction, and that he was in possession of many German books." These facts, Dr. Nanaoka understands, combined to make the British authorities take the step complained of.

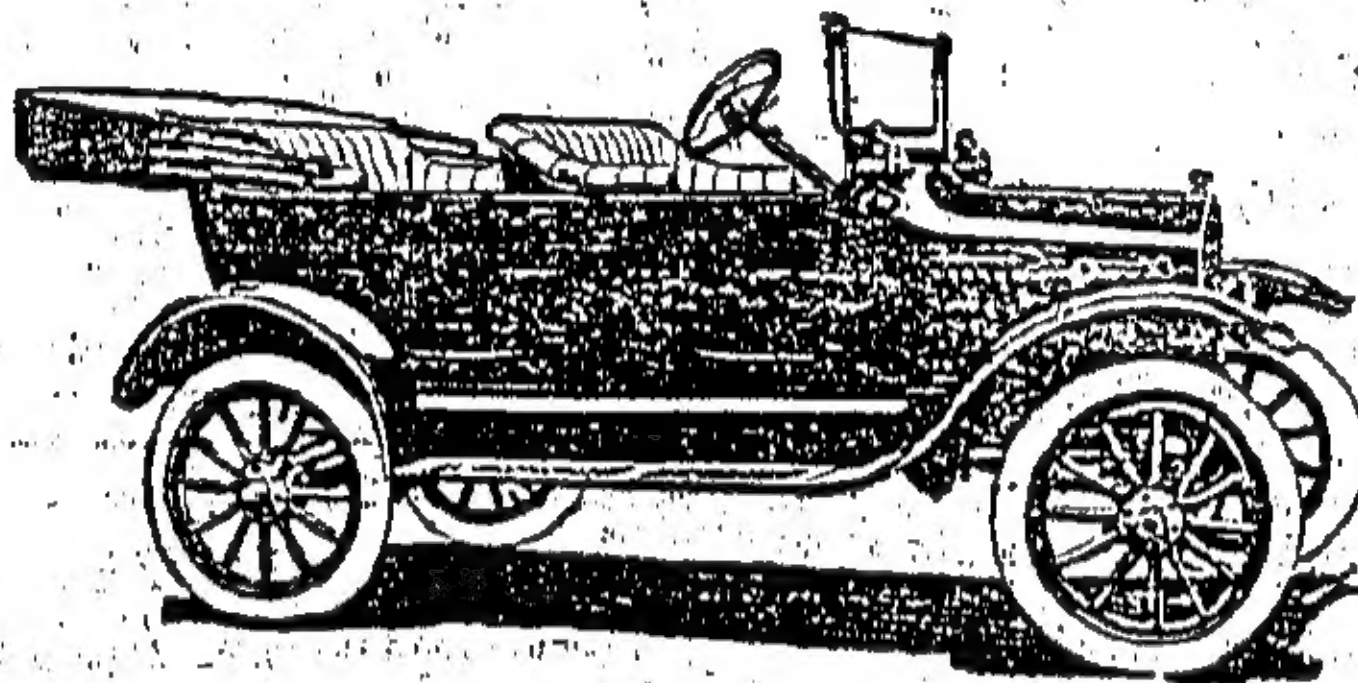
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DISINFECT WITH IZAL

A little IZAL in a lot of water will kill all Germs. Don't waste IZAL by using it stronger than recommended. Remember the best way to avoid Influenza and all Infectious Diseases is absolute cleanliness. Dirty houses and dirty persons are a danger to the community. Therefore for the sake of others, remember the

IZAL RULES OF HEALTH.

Keep your house clean. Wash your hands before meals. Clean your teeth. Take frequent baths. Do not spit and stop others doing so. Avoid hot and stuffy rooms. Sleep with your window open. Pneumonia is not caused by fresh air, but is due to a microbe, which lives in heat and darkness. Sneezes and cough into a handkerchief. If you feel ill or have a running cold stop at home. Use IZAL as directed below:

For Washing the Hands and Face—1 teaspoonful of IZAL to one gallon or to the basin of water.
In your Bath—1 teaspoonful of IZAL.
For your Teeth and as a Mouth Wash—5 drops of IZAL to the glass of warm water.
For Linen—2 tablespoonfuls of IZAL to the bucket of water.

For Spraying up the Nose—5 drops of IZAL to the glass of warm water to be used three times a day.
For Plates, Dishes and Glasses—1 tablespoonful of IZAL to each half bucket of hot water.
For Floors and Yards, Sinks and Drains—4 tablespoonfuls of IZAL to the bucket of water.

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at E & G godowns of the Hongkong &
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon.(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
50 tons Round Mild Steel Bars
Assessment as under:-

4 tons	40' x 3"
3 "	40' x 2"
5 "	40' x 2"
5 "	40' x 2 1/2"
5 "	40' x 1 1/2"
5 "	40' x 1 1/2"
5 "	40' x 1 1/2"
5 "	40' x 1 1/2"
5 "	40' x 1 1/2"
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Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, April 23, 1919.ON
WEDNESDAY, May 7, 1919,
commencing at 3 p.m.
at the TAIKO DOCK,
Five Boilers salvaged ex s.s.
"CHIYO MARU."Diameter over all 16' 2"
Length 11' 8"
Four Furnaces.
Weight about 55 Tons each.
Terms: Cash on delivery.
Inspection orders on application.GEO. P. LAMMERT,
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Hongkong, April 23, 1919.

TO BE SOLD.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE
SUPREME COURT OF HONG-
KONG dated the 7th day of March,
1919 made in an Action in the matter
of the Estate of HO TSUN SAN alias
HO SHU TONG alias HO SAN
CHUNG alias HO A SEK alias HO A
SEK alias HO A SEK deceasedBY
MR. GEORGE P. LAMMERT
at his Auction Rooms in Duddell Street,
ONWEDNESDAY,
the 30th day of April, 1919,
at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON,
IN TWENTY LOTS
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTYsituate and being No. 49 and 51 Holly-
wood Road standing on Inland Lot
No. 200, Nos. 402 and 406 Queen's
Road West, Nos. 5 and 7, Sam
To Lane, all standing on the
Remaining portion of Section F
of Inland Lot No. 800, Nos. 53, 55,
137 and 53 Second Street standing on
the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot
No. 759 and Section G and the Re-
maining Portion of Inland Lot No. 800,
Nos. 21, 31, 35, 37, 39 and 41 Centre
Street standing on the Remaining Portion
of Inland Lot No. 758, Nos. 26,
28 and 32 First Street standing on the
Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No.
559 and the Remaining Portion of In-
land Lot No. 583, No. 43 Graham
Street standing on the Remaining Portion
of Inland Lot No. 196, No. 30
Peel Street and No. 22 Gage Street,
being respectively Section E and Section
C of Inland Lot No. 187, Victoria
Hongkong.Lot 1 consists of the two semi
European Houses, Nos. 49 and 51
Hollywood Road held under a Crown
Lease having 932 years to run.
Lot 2 comprises Nos. 402 Queen's
Road West and No. 1 Sam To Lane.
Lot 3 comprises No. 406 Queen's
Road West.
Lot 4 comprises Nos. 5 Sam To Lane,
Nos. 5 and 7 are Nos. 137 and 153
Second Street.Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 are all held for
a term of 999 years of which 942 years
are unexpired.
Lot 9 to 12 and 14 comprise Nos. 21,
31, 35, 37, 39 and 41 Centre Street,
one house for each lot. All are held
under a Crown Lease having 942 years
unexpired.
Lot 13, 14 and 15 comprise Nos. 26,
28 and 32, Second Street and 32 First
Street. These lots also have an unex-
pired term of 942 years.Lot 16 and 17 are Nos. 26 and 28
First Street held under a Crown Lease
with 938 years unexpired.
Lot 18 is No. 43 Graham Street.
This lot has 934 years to run.
Lot 19 and 20 are No. 30 Peel Street
and No. 22 Gage Street. They are
both held under a Crown Lease having
an unexpired term of 930 years. All
the above houses, except lot 1, are
Chinese houses.Particulars and Conditions of Sale
may be obtained from and a plan of the
property may be inspected at the
office of:-MR. E. L. AGASSIZ,
24 Queen's Road Central,
or
MR. GEORGE P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.
Hongkong, April 7, 1919.

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SCOTTISH SPORT.

RUGBY SCHOOLS CHAM-
PIONSHIP.SCOTS LOSE FIRST LEAGUE
INTERNATIONAL.February 26.
Two matches were played in the
Schools Championship series. The
one between Merchiston and Loretto
provided a brilliant contest, full of
life and movement, the interest being
maintained until the last kick. The
Celtic fifteen were victorious by the
narrowest of margins, and they made
a grand stand against the desperate
efforts of Loretto. Merchiston were
rather better in their attacking move-
ments, some of their passing was
intricate, but their forwards were
not quite so versatile as the Loretto
pack. The outstanding figures in
the match were C. C. Mann, a Mer-
chiston wing three-quarter, and R.
M. Teuchie, the Loretto half-back,
who almost succeeded in saving the
game for his side.Fettes had an easy triumph over
Edinburgh Academy. Of late weeks
the Academy have been disappoint-
ing, and it is rather difficult to ac-
count for their decline. The side has
distinct ability, but does not seem to
be on good terms with fortune.
In any case, Fettes were superior in
every respect and amassed the high-
est score of the season in the Cham-
pionship games. It is worth remark-
ing that I. C. S. Ponsford, the full
back, shined in the scoring, an in-
dication of the run of the play.Heriots and Glasgow High School
had a down struggle for the mastery;
the Glasgow backs were superior, but
the Edinburgh defence was capable.
D. Drysdale, the Heriot captain,
gave a good lead to his team, and
one of his best supporters was Papo-
vich, one of the Serbians. For Glas-
gow H.S., K. B. H. Murray ran
with resolution and exhibited re-
source, while J. R. Hendry was as
steady as a veteran at full back.Watsonian won somewhat easily
against Royal High School, although
their backs are more than a little
shaky.
Merchiston Castle, 6; Loretto, 5.
Fettes, 30; Edinburgh Academy, nil.
Heriots, 6; Glasgow High School, 3.
H.M.S. Revolution, 20; Glasgow
University, 0.
Watsonian, 19; Royal High School
F.P.S., nil.
Glas. Academy, 10; Allan Glen's,
nil.
Royal High School, 10; Dollar, 4.

THE LEAGUE INTERNATIONAL.

The game at Birmingham between
teams representative of the English
and Scottish Leagues ended in a
decisive victory for England by 3
goals to 1. By drawing freely from
Bangers and Celtic players of wide
experience, and forwards whose chief
assets were youth and enthusiasm,
the Scottish executive made com-
bination their sole aim; individual

brilliance was sacrificed to union.

It was unfortunate for the Scots
that in the opposing ranks were
found all the good qualities so con-
fidently anticipated in their own,
but so completely and audly lacking.
Combination was the keynote of the
Englishmen, and it was present in
all the sections. The team assem-
bled to secure unity of purpose was
a thing of threads and patches; some
of the veteran defenders were out-
paced; the forwards betrayed none
of the confidence of youth, instead of
that they showed a diffidence that
made failure inevitable. Had it
been possible to place on the field
the team as at first chosen, these
defects might not have been so
marked. Yet neither the absence
of these chosen players, nor to the
mishap to the actual team, can the
result be attributed. The fact is
that the English forwards were over-
whelmingly superior in virility, in
pace, in accuracy of shooting. On
the Scottish side Alan Morton was
immeasurably the best forward, and
it is to be remarked that he was
the only amateur on the field. The
Scottish backs were always in diffi-
culty; no blame can be attached to
the defenders for the loss of three
goals that might have been dupli-
cated. There was a hopeless task,
varying on their own timid forwards,
and stalling off five men who refused
to be thwarted.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Rangers found scoring easy against
Clydebank, and won comfortably.
Celtic, however, had to bestir them-
selves to get full points from Partick
Thistle. Queen's Park is doing par-
ticularly well; they inflicted a severe
defeat on Greenock Morton. This
is a bad knock out for Morton, their
third reverse in a month after their
attack on the Championship. Ayr
United is making wonderful record;
they only made one point in their
first eight League matches, and now
they have taken quite a respectable
place on the table.
Ayr United, 2; Falkirk, 0.
Rangers, 3; Clydebank, 0.
Celtic, 2; Partick Thistle, 1.
Queen's Park, 4; Greenock Morton,
2.Motherwell, 1; Third Lanark, 1.
Dunbarton, 1; Clyde, 0.
St. Mirren, 1; Airdrieonians, 2.
Hibernian, 1; Hamilton Academical,
2.THE AMATEUR GOLF CHAM-
PIONSHIP.While it has been officially in-
timated that the Open Champion-
ship will not take place this year,
a similar decision has not been reach-
ed in connection with the Amateur
Championship, though at present
the probability is that the event will
not be revived till next year. In
order of rotation the Amateur Cham-
pionship was due to take place on
Muirfield, and this, course, there
could be put into championship or
der in a very short time.

GAMBLING WITH FOOD.

Friday's debate on the Corn Law
of 1917 deserves more attention than
it has yet received," says the *Man-
chester Guardian*. "Under that Act
the State guaranteed the farmer a
wheat price of 55s. the quarter this
year, and of 45s. next year. The
Government has, in point of fact, been
buying the farmer's wheat at 75s. 6d.
But the world is threatened with a
glut of wheat, and it is confidently
expected that in September the
world-price of wheat will be 40s."
The English farmer is complain-
ing that with prices and wages as
they are, wheat costs him to produce
80s. to 90s. a quarter, and if
we understand him aright he is
asking a guaranteed price in that
neighbourhood. That would mean a
State subsidy of 40s. to 50s. a
quarter. We cannot believe that that
can be seriously expected, especially
when the price of land is soaring up
and the cream of these subsidies is
being skimmed by the landowners.
It is obvious that with the cessation
of the war the whole policy of the
Corn Law of 1917 will have to be
reviewed.What is the Government doing?
asks the *Manchester Guardian*. "About
the last thing it should do. While
the law guarantees a price of 55s. a
quarter the Government is, in fact,
guaranteeing a price of 75s. 6d. That
is outrageous in itself, but the pro-
cedure it adopts is still more indefen-
sible. In order to reduce the loss to the
Treasury from purchasing at 75s. 6d.,
it is preventing the imports of cheap corn
into this country."Mr. Runciman has shown that
wheat can even now be bought at
28s. and made at 30s. a quarter less
than the price fixed by the Govern-
ment. "What this means is that the
bread, and meat, and milk of every
man, woman, and child in the country
is deliberately made artificially dear
by the Government. The Government
thereby reduces the loss suffered by
the Treasury, but only by compelling
the consumer to make up the differ-
ence. Now this is equivalent to re-
lieving wealth at the expense of
poverty."A CRICKET AND FOOTBALL
INTERNATIONALIST.Captain R. Buchanan, R.E.,
who died from pneumonia, was
the son of Mr. Angus Buchan-
an, ex-President of the Scottish
Cricket Union. The late officer
never lost touch with the two
sports of which he was a distinguish-
ed ornament in the 'eighties,
cricket and Rugby, in both of which
he attained international honours.
He was one of the fastest bowlers
of his day, and as a half-back (it was
called quarter back in his time), he
exhibited dash and high intelligence.
He was one of the fast diminishing
circle who helped to make Rugby
football what it is to-day.

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DEATHS.

BECKLEY—On February 23, Capt. J. Buckley, South Lancashire Fusiliers.

DUTTON—On March 3, at London, George Alan Dutton of Chester, aged 32 years. (Formerly of Hongkong).

BRYSON—On April 16, at Singapore, Capt. Thomas Lees Bryson, C.L.C., fourth son of the Rev. T. Bryson, of Tientsin, aged 30.

HOUGHTON—On April 15, at Peking, Edwin Wells Houghton, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. H.S. Houghton, aged twelve years.

FARDEL—On April 21, at Shanghai, Albert Henry, second son of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Fardel, aged 9 years.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1914.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

The incoherent imbecility of those who proudly assume that they "think imperially" must fester. They are mentally gangrenous when they approach the job of criticising the situation as it affects the League of Nations. Men like Maxse, the unmythical scribbler "who forgot The War," having the gift of a maddeningly plausible gab, plus a deliquescent logic and an incapacity to think—they are unpleasant scabs on the scrofulous skin of the body politic. The pot-bellied pundits who play tricks with their podgy fingers, pursing their mouths to mumble banalities, they are "pillars of empire" and internal bores. There are the professionals, too, who may be wrong, mind you, but so far as they are concerned, hanged if they can see how it can possibly affect things, don't you know. They cling to the mad, bad precedents as the mountebank Kaiser clung to duelling, not for himself personally, but for his officers. Their arguments, if we may so describe them, would hold good for the duello. You cannot alter Nature. There is only one way for a man to defend his honour, and that is the good old way of calling the other man out. There are insults that cannot be atoned for by legal process; hand the "insult" your card, let your seconds call upon him. Pistols for two and coffee for one is an arrangement impossible to improve upon or replace in certain inevitable contingencies. Roosevelt's idea. This "nubby-pamby," Wilson, now, this high-brow professor, what does

he know of red blood and pulsing hearts of real men? Nevertheless that long telegram yesterday (did you read it through?) with its careful explanations and definitions and its moving plea to Italy for dispassionate celebration (can an Italian celebrate dispassionately?) might be regarded as a record of utterances by a man having savvy. There is less in physiognomy than fools suppose, but for what it is worth compare the long, drawn face of President Wilson with the smooth, pink hemisphere of the self-satisfied patriot who is so convinced that it is all nonsense—the stands-to-reason—never again wish-was-a-young-fellow oracle to whom Empire is a mouth-filling word and nothing more. It is, of course, President Wilson who is "thinking imperially," and his critics are legions from Brummagem, parrots prating the rot by rote that replaced the true British imperialism of men like Harry Johnston and Frederick Lugard with the bastard imperialism of Joe Chamberlain, Bismarck, Barnato, Cecil Rhodes, Dr. Jamieson, and the late King of the Belgians, Bagmen all. We might change that for swagmen without being unjust. It could be argued that the British Empire was really defeated by Germany just prior to the Boer War, when we began to think that our prime duty before God was to compile trade statistics in competition with the German grubbers. Before that British imperialism were shining armour and a white plume. Behind Mr. Wilson it must be admitted, are enemies of his own house, foolish men that are bitten with the Brummagem virus, and may yet bewile the banner, he has seized and raised aloft. Are these noble conceptions of his not peculiarly British, that is to say, characteristic of our imperial policy when gentlemen rather than screw-manufacturers guided it? Before Birmingham and Berlin together made it vulgarly mercenary and calculatingly mean? We were defeated by Germany, we laid down our arms, we ceased to "think imperially," on the day we first listened to that slogan, "make the foreigner pay." On that day a national soul died and was damned. So we, must suppose, so long as it seems unresponsive to such a clarion call to honour as this man Wilson has made. Anglo-Saxonism used to be a gospel any honest man could preach, but now—are we any better than our neighbours? We could be, and we ought to be, the empire, the bigger the vision and the imagination required to run it. Now, honestly, can you think of imaginative Bigness when listening to the pink Sphinx who thinks this League of Nations stuff all Tommyrot, and indemnities or some such side issue the hub of the world wheel-to-day? He is everywhere, that fellow. And this, this is the Horrible Thought

that grins over our shoulder continually. This inert reactionary, this parochial Imperialist, this intellectual nonentity who dares to pooh-pooh our thinkers, is a product of the Press. He is a moral Frankenstein created in Grub Street, educated by Harmsworths, informed by Hearst. Because, you know, at school he learned only Greek statesmanship or Roman colonizing, and had to learn the real things as they are after leaving school. The "records" of this human gramp-hone are circulated by the hundred thousand, and the infernal machine goes on and on. What can we do? What can the China Mail do, beyond sending out repeatedly, *dum spiro spero*, the S. O. S?

CEYLON JOURNALISTS.

That Colombo dinner to our new Governor caused a lot of bother. The Ceylon patriots and their newspapers wrote a great deal to show that Mr. Stubbs didn't deserve his dinner, and that the parties who got it up were toadies. Now the two European newspapers have been explaining why they didn't report it. They take themselves very seriously, and suppose themselves to be "upholding the dignity of the British Press." After reading their account of the way things were done, we are ready to certify that they were upholding their self-respect as men, which is just as important.

Journalism is a low-down trade, a business of casting pearls before swine (often by swine), but it doesn't follow that because a man has the misfortune to be a newspaper man he is a rank outsider. Some of us are half decent, and use a toothbrush, and that sort of thing. But these Ceylon fellows overdo the protest. When an invitation to the dinner was flung at them as if it were a favour to them, they did quite rightly to spurn it. Public dinners are distasteful to work to an old hand; they are not treats. But the Ceylon chaps, by prating afterwards of "the dignity of the English Press," mucked their record. The *amour propre* of the Press-man is what they really mean, and that they should defend as gentlemen, without making a song about it. The "dignity of the Press" is fudge. Never was any such thing. Talk of it makes an honest man sick. The Institute of Journalists will admit almost anybody who'll pay the subscription; it has no qualifying examination. The National Union of Journalists is frankly a Trade Union. The best example (traditionally) of a British journal was *The Times* alias "The Thunderer." It was often pompous, but no intelligent outsider ever thought it dignified. In these days it is what Lloyd George called it. The less said about the British Press (and especially about its dignity) the better. But of course that is a reason why newspaper men should ever allow themselves to be patronised or condescended to or bullied or checked by the Bumbles and Baileys, Nicks and Jarvis and *tailors* of the outer darkness. They can be dealt with, however, in a different way. Particulars in sealed envelope free on request.

KOWLOON DEVELOPMENT.

This is a happy day in the China Mail office. We sometimes do have them. It must not be assumed that we like to be always scolding and fault-finding, because we so often have that to do. Attentive readers of our special article to-day will observe how just it is that we should now raise the Government, and pat it on the back, and congratulate ourselves that we have a group of men capable of vision, the sort that really are entitled to be called Empire builders.

Mr. David Landale uttered at the recent meeting of the Tram Company are this evening to be buried under an avalanche of laughter, when *China Mail* readers see why the bids of his company (to "corner" the concession) were refused. The Government has had the larger view all along, and been preparing to meet and to help growth and development. With this one stone scheme that it has all carefully prepared it aims to kill more than two birds. Our rough sketch, in which no attempt was made at drawing to scale, is clear enough to show how the Housing Question will be answered. Here are suitable areas made very accessible by a good tram service for home building on really reasonable terms; terms which exclude the speculator and profiteer. Here are built-up areas, at present of no use to the class of population to be encouraged, going to be made of use to them. With the cheap fares that are usual everywhere except in Hongkong, an impetus will be given to the development of Kowloon that is bound to show amazing results. The Ferry fares will have to come down, of course. In comparison with like services rendered in many other places, the charge for the trip across our harbour is absurdly high. It is, in fact, a monstrous imposition. We do not know for how long more the Star Ferry Company has the Government tied up, but it is certain that, whenever the end of its lease approaches, the public, already grumbling without hope, will protest with determination against a con-

tinuance of the present inexcusable rates. Shareholders in the Star Ferry who have the impulse to be annoyed with us for this would do well to look around and ahead. Is it likely that the *menas* of two cities so wedded can remain as it is for ever? Lower rates in such cases do not necessarily spell lower dividends. That is one point. Any conspiracy to keep up the rates, and to hamper the traffic that will presently be such as it would if we had the bridge, will inevitably summon retribution and mean loss to them. The signs of the times are clear. The old, easy-going, you-scratch-my-back days are done. For the plain citizen the prospects are better. The Government has got brains and good-will in it, and the fact that a Hongkong newspaper is willing to acknowledge it is itself a portent. In the words of our good George Windsor, "wake up."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 3s. 4 15/16d.

To-day's return of communicable disease shows 11 cases of plague, one of smallpox, two of typhoid (one English) and two of cerebro-spinal fever.

Apparently the shares in the Shanghai Sanitary Laundry Company didn't go too well. All applicants have been notified of allotment, and a "limited number" of shares are advertised as available.

The Japanese business houses are decorated with flags. The reason for this is that the Crown Prince of Japan has attained his 18th year to-day, which event is celebrated by the Imperial House of Japan.

The *China Critic* says that Mr. C. A. V. Bowra, the Chief Secretary of the Inspector-General of Chinese Customs, is going on leave, and his duties will be taken over by Mr. J. W. Richardson from August.

In order to cope with the traffic during the busier hours of the day the Singapore Electric Tramways are running some of their cars in pairs—end-on—and judging from the number of passengers carried the innovation should be a success.

The Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts last week were \$14,533 or \$14,949 more than in the same week of 1913. The aggregate for the 17 weeks was \$239,877 or \$10,198 more than in the corresponding period of last year.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Electric Light Company will be held at the Company's offices on Saturday, May 17, at 11.30 a.m. The Directors will recommend a dividend of \$2.25 per share and a bonus of 75 cents per share.

Sir Francis Aglen, K.B.E., Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, has been appointed a Knight Commander of the 1st Class of the Order of St. Olav (Norway), and Mr. Cecil A. V. Bowra, Chief Secretary, Chinese Maritime Customs, a knight of 1st Class of the same order.

Two finely dressed and distinguished looking ladies arrived at Hankow from the North by the train on the 17th inst., accompanied by a gentleman, says a Hankow paper. The party put up at the Terminus Hotel and registered—the ladies as Italian. Shortly afterwards the hotel was invaded by a force of Russian and French police, who were setting no doubt on information received. They proceeded to search for opium. It was found that the party was carrying no less than 23 lbs. of the drug so they were marched off into detention to await further investigation. It is believed that a very large quantity of opium is imported into Hankow from the North by a gang of foreigners.

A dinner was given by the F.M.S. Chamber of Mines to His Excellency the High Commissioner in the Ipo Town Hall. With regard to the mystery which surrounded the tin policy of the Home Government Mr. Rich tried most astutely to draw His Excellency into an explanation, but Sir Arthur Young, says the *Times of Malaya*, showed the value of the diplomatic training by simply saying: "You say that if I knew the policy of the Home Government I would undoubtedly have told you. That is perfectly correct. If I knew the policy of the Home Government I would tell it to you now."

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. George Alan Dutton, formerly of Hongkong, which has taken place in London, following on influenza. Mr. Dutton was a member of the firm of Messrs. Lowe, Birkham and Matthews in Shanghai, Dairen and Hongkong, and was well known to many in Hongkong as a Nurse Callaghan of the Railway Hospital. She left Shanghai when war broke out, travelling on a Russian steamer and was held up in Spain for a short time, but eventually returned to the Far East, marrying Mr. Dutton in Hongkong. The late Mr. Dutton left Hongkong on account of continued ill-health.

THE SUMMARY COURT.

AN INSURANCE CASE.

Before Mr. Justice Melbourne in the Supreme Court this morning, the hearing was begun in a case in which Lau Tit, trading under the style of Lau Tit Kee and Co., at No. 203 Queen's Road, West, brought an action against the Luen Yick Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., claiming the sum of \$1,000.

The particulars of the claim as set out in the affidavit were that on November 12, 1917, the plaintiff effected an insurance policy for \$1,000 against the loss or damage by fire, of his effects contained in No. 203 Queen's Road, West, with the defendant firm. Exactly one month afterwards, on December 12, 1917, fire occurred at No. 203 Queen's Road, West, and damage to the extent of \$2,500 was sustained by the plaintiff firm; a good percentage of the effects being either consumed by fire or damaged by water.

The plaintiff now sought an order for the payment of the insurance money.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro was for the plaintiff while Mr. E. J. Davidson of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings appeared for the defendant firm.

Addressing his Lordship, Mr. d'Almada said his Lordship would remember that he, originally, on March 24 last, made an application to his Lordship for an order for the defendants to file a defence, but his Lordship had ruled that it was not proper and made no order. Counsel said he would make another application asking the defendants to file a defence, and in support of his application, referred to certain authorities on fire insurance, and submitted that if the defendants were pleading fraud, a defence to that effect must be filed. He could not go on with the case if the defence was not filed.

Mr. Davidson, in reply to his Lordship, said he had furnished his friend with full particulars of the claim.

Mr. Davidson said his contention was that there was no damage by fire and that the water damage only amounted to \$5. His clients were not prepared to admit the claim which was.

Mr. d'Almada: Fraudulent? Mr. Davidson: Fraudulent.

Mr. d'Almada (to his Lordship): As I said before, my lord, if the defence is pleading fraud, I must be given notice of that plea. This is the first I have heard of the suggestion that the extent of damage sustained by my client is \$5.

His Lordship: You had been offered that amount Mr. d'Almada?—No, my lord, I heard nothing about it until now.

Mr. Davidson said he had communicated that estimate to Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist who had charge of the case before it was transferred to Mr. d'Almada.

Mr. d'Almada: There is no doubt, my lord, that my friend in estimating the damage at \$5, is suggesting that my client's claim for \$1,000 is fraudulent, and therefore I am entitled to ask that my application be supported and the defendants required to file a defence.

Mr. Davidson: My friend misunderstands me, my lord, all I submit as a defence is that the damage sustained by the plaintiff is only \$5 water damage. We maintain that no goods were consumed or damaged by fire. Of course, my friend might prove his claim and get judgment, in which case I am quite satisfied to abide by the Court's decision, but if on the other hand, the Court held that the damage was not more than \$5, then the discrepancy between \$5 and \$2,500, the amount of the damage alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff, amounts to fraud.

Mr. d'Almada: In that case my lord, I must have an adjournment to consider the defence and get fresh evidence.

Mr. Davidson: My friend cannot slip out so easily, my lord, he can have an adjournment to consider my point, but he certainly cannot come to Court without any evidence to prove his case, and ask for an adjournment for the purpose of getting evidence.

Mr. d'Almada: I can prove my case with the aid of my books, my lord, but if my friend is going to contend that the damage is not more than \$5, then I must get independent witnesses, other merchants dealing in the same class of goods as my client, to give evidence of the value of such goods; independent of the quotation contained in my books.

Mr. Davidson: If I have given cause for an adjournment, my friend is entitled to one at my expense, my lord. But my point is an elementary one, my lord, and as it was so obvious, I did not think it necessary to communicate it to my friend. I am surprised that a practitioner with my friend's experience, should want an adjournment to consider such a simple point.

Mr. d'Almada: I want an adjournment, my lord, not only to consider my friend's point, but, as I said before, to produce independent evidence to meet it.

His Lordship: I suppose I will have to give you an adjournment, Mr. d'Almada.

Mr. Davidson: Would your Lordship make it at my friend's expense? Mr. d'Almada: No, my lord, according to the passage in this book

THE KOREAN UPRISING.

"PAY NO TAXES," "RESIST UNTO DEATH."

The following is the text of a proclamation issued by the representatives of the Korean Provisional Government.

"Korea prebends to the raids of the world that the people of this land, with a history of 4,000 years, have now in this age of world progress asserted their independence and the liberty of their nation. Although the Japanese troops have overrun our country, we will not recognize their control, and as a people in this public manner repudiate their government and send out these notifications. We, the liberty-loving people of Korea, having declared our independence and having chosen our representatives for a provisional government, through them make this announcement. We extend our most cordial sentiments to the friendly nations who have already had treaty relations with our land and also to the new States which have been recently formed upon principles of humanity and justice."

The following notifications were also issued:

Government Notification No. 1.—Pay no Taxes.

Taxes are the duty which a people owe to the Government. With military force the Japanese have overrun our country, treating us worse than slaves. They have forfeited all rights of government. Therefore the people should pay no taxes. If the enemy's soldiers seek to obtain payment by force, resist them unto death.

Notification No. 2.—Do not recognize Japanese Courts, orders or police. Let each village and town form their own Provincial Government by choosing representatives. Do not be slaves.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Order issued by Mr. J. W. Frazer, D.S.P.R.

LEAVE.

The leave granted to A.S.P.R. and Adjutant Mr. T. F. Hough is hereby suspended until such time as he leaves the Colony.

Search Supervisors duties will be performed as follows:—1st to 9th May (inclusive) by No. 2 Platoon 10th May to 1st June (inclusive) by No. 2 Company.

KEYS.

Inspectors and Sergeants having keys of the Search Supervision Office will return them to Headquarters. In future a key will be attached to the S. S. Occurrence Book.

MEETING.

A meeting will be held at Headquarters on the 2nd May at 5.30 p.m. All Staff Officers, Inspectors and Sergeants who have not hitherto performed S. S. Duties are required to attend. Staff Inspector Eldridge will attend.

This order does not apply to the Band, Orchestra, Buglers, and Mounted Section.

S. S. "NELLORE."

LEFT FOR HOME TO-DAY.

The P. and O. *Nellore* (Captain Butler) presented a busy appearance this morning. There were hundreds of passengers and visitors on board. Prior to her departure she was surrounded by launchs, junks, sampans and lighters. She carries about 100 passengers all told, and 1,700 tons of general cargo from Hongkong.

Among the local residents who left by this vessel were Miss Ventris, Mrs. R. E. Lindsell and family, Mrs. T. F. Claxton, Captain and Mr. R. Biras and family Mrs. J. Cier Clark and Mr. A. A. Claxton.

THE PEARL CASE.

His Lordship, the Chief Justice (Sir William Res Davies, K.C.) was occupied the whole of yesterday afternoon and part of this morning in hearing the evidence of Mr. Masao in the Pearl case reported in yesterday's issue of the *China Mail*. Mr. Masao's evidence, brought out by Mr. Potter's opening statement reported yesterday.

The case proceeded.

on insurance. I am entitled to an adjournment. This book is clear on this point, my lord, that in a case of defendant pleading fraud, a defence must be filed, and my friend had not filed such particulars of his defence as are essential.

Mr. Davidson: Your Lordship ruled that it was not necessary when my friend originally applied for the filing of a defence.

His Lordship: I will adjourn the case until May 7. As for the question of cost of adjournment, I shall have to consider that.

SHANGHAI SORRY.

FOR MONKEYING WITH THE CLOCK.

The following is from a letter by the North China Daily News: "Shanghai, being a large shipping centre, the fact of advancing the clock by one hour disturbs the whole trade of the coast, and is an occasion of worry for all the Chinese living in and doing business with our city. The generality of Chinese are opposed to the new order of things, and taunt us with being over-influenced by sporting interests. They expected a thorough re-organization of business methods at the close of the war, but now they see their hopes have not been fulfilled. The Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hankow Railway Co. has not been influenced by the local craze, and has maintained standard time. In this, the management has shown sound commonsense, and deserves all praise from the travelling and trading public.

The same praise should be extended to the wise and thorough business-like decision of Hongkong. If we wish to compete successfully with powerful rivals, Hongkong and Shanghai must work together, and give the tone to the whole East. It is never too late to mend our ways. Canada, after experience, has returned to standard time.

A Chinese writes to the North China Daily News: Since the Chinese clock changed, the Shanghai Tramway Company have run their cars according to the new time; this is quite satisfactory as far as passengers are concerned, but it is rather inconvenient to those Chinese dealing in other trades, who a few minutes after 11 p.m. (old time), when there are no cars running, their shops and stores, to a great extent, are still doing business and therefore a fair percentage of the Chinese public are in need of the tram services. Could not the management of the Tramway Company extend their time of running the cars in favour of those concerned?

Another correspondent, who is in favour of altering the clock at Shanghai, makes the point for us: "The case for Hongkong is different from Shanghai in two important respects. Hongkong is not concerned with factory problems as is Shanghai, and there is less variation between summer and winter time than there is here."

VALE, VOLPICELLI.

It is understood that Signor Volicelli, Italian Consul at Canton, is not so popular in Hongkong as he used to be. No matter. The wise who had the privilege of his acquaintance will still be proud of it, for he is a remarkable man, an interesting and a valuable conversationalist. Whatever Hongkong may think of him, official Canton appreciates him. On the eve of his departure for Italy, he was the guest of honour at a banquet, at which Dr. Wu Ting-fang, himself no simpleton, acted as toastmaster.

Things were said about Mr. Volicelli's courage and helpfulness during the civil war. Director Tsau said that he "went safely" under the negus of the moral grandeur of his actions.

No wonder he thanked them for their kind words. He confessed that he had loved China all his life. It was probable he would die in Canton, and if so, he would like to be buried on the White Cloud Hills, with Canton spread out before him. Deeply he had absorbed their grand morality, and philosophy, and now he was imbued with the noble thoughts of their great men. He was an old man and might die soon, so in going away he would say Chung Kuo Wan Wan Sui.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NO. 676.

OUCHIANG, OR WENHONG RIVER.

"Notice is given that the following alterations have been made in the buoyage of the eastern approach to Wenhong Harbour, Ouchiang, or Wenhong River, owing to changes in the channel:—The 'East Buoy' has been moved, and from the new position of the Buoy the temple on the point southwest of Chiao-ko Village bears N. 84 deg. E., distant 1 cable. The 'Sailpoint Buoy' has been moved and its colour changed from black to red. From the new position of the Buoy the temple on the point southwest of Chiao-ko Village bears N. 80 deg. E., distant 1.01 miles. This Buoy now marks the northern side of the channel.

All bearings given are magnetic.

SERVES THE WHOLE FAMILY.

"The fame of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is world-wide. It is good for the deep seated cough of the adult or the croup and whooping-cough of the children. The same bottle serves the whole family. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers."

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STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA PERSIAN GULF,
AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST &
SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hong- kong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"ST. LOUIS"	29th April at Noon	2nd June	10th June
"NEURALIA"	Middle of May	Middle of June	June

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

S.S.	Leave Hong- kong about	Due Bombay about
"HEWAZ"	2nd May	22nd May
"DILWARA"	23rd May	11th June

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &c.

S.S.	Leave Hong- kong about	Due Shanghai about
"DILWARA"	11th May	Shanghai only.

Wireless on all steamers.

For PASSENGER RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, &c. apply to—

MACKENZIE, MACKENZIE & CO.,

Agents.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

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For Space and Particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
with transhipment at CAIRO, SUEZ, and in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APOAR LINES

Sailings from Hongkong.

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THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

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Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,
Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

For JAVA PORTS.

HOKUTO MARU	on 9th May
HOKUTO MARU	on 21st May
HOKUTO MARU	on 14th June
HOKUTO MARU	on 15th July
HOKUTO MARU	on 27th July

HOKUTO MARU	on 11th June
HOKUTO MARU	on 21st June
HOKUTO MARU	on 14th July
HOKUTO MARU	on 25th July
HOKUTO MARU	on 25th Aug.
HOKUTO MARU	on 9th Sept.

For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
CHIFUKU MARU	Tuesday, 29th April.
"AMUR MARU"	Tuesday, 29th May.
"Call Marseilles."	

SINGAPORE & BOMBAY	Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.
KASADO MARU	Tuesday, 6th May.
AKIRO MARU	Tuesday, 6th May.
DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.	
HAWAII MARU	Sunday, 10th June.

BOMBAY COLOMBO	Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
KASADO MARU	Tuesday, 6th May.

SAIGON, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE	Regular monthly service.
SHISEN MARU	Thursday, 6th May.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE	Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z., and ADELAIDE.
NANKIN MARU	Tuesday, 10th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA	Regular fortnightly service via Japan and the Pacific.
"AFRICA MARU"	Thursday, 29th May.

SAIPHONG	Time 10th month service.
DAIKOKU MARU	Monday, 5th May.

JAPAN PORTS—MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.	
SOURABAYA MARU	Friday, 2nd May.
NANKIN MARU	Sunday, 4th May.

SEIKUN, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY.	
"SOSHU MARU"	Thursday, 8th May at 9 a.m.

FOR KANTO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.	
KANTO MARU	Sunday, 4th May, at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 & 745.

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FOR ALL

INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

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BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

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SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	SHANGHAI	SWATOW
NEWCHOWANG	April 30, at 3 p.m.	
NEWCHOWANG	April 30, at 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	May 1, at Noon	
SHANGHAI	May 1, at 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	May 1, Daylight	
SWATOW & BANGKOK	May 1, at Noon	
SHANGHAI	May 1, at Noon	

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent
Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai
(three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading
to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai
avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	SHANGHAI	SWATOW
SHANGHAI	ESANG	WEDDAY, April 30, Daylight
SHANGHAI	TUNGSHING	THURSDAY, April 30, at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	LOONGSHANG	FRIDAY, May 1, Daylight
SHANGHAI	FOOSHING	FRIDAY, May 1, at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	HINSANG	SATURDAY, May 1, at Noon
SHANGHAI	HOPSHANG	SUNDAY, May 1, Daylight
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	FRIDAY, May 1, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line is now being re-organized and will shortly afford frequent and
regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai,
sometimes calling at Swatow.MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by means of good passenger
accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.BORNBO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Swatow by a steamer having
adequate accommodation for passengers.TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and
Tientsin, calling at Waltham and Chiao.The General Managers
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Tel. No. 915.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS

BETWEEN

CHINA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, JAPAN
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S.S. "WINDER" sails for SAN FRANCISCO—May 10th.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephone 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	27th April from Yokohama.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	3rd May from Yokohama.
TENYO MARU	12,000	6th May.
SHINYO MARU	12,000	23rd May.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	24th May from Yokohama.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	18th June.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, PANAMA,
CALCUTTA, ARIKA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	17,000	May 3rd.
KIYO MARU	17,000	July 15th.
ANYO MARU	18,000	Sept. 10th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.
and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager.

KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 8374 and 2375.

Koninklyke Paketvaart Maatschappij.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA).

THE Steamship "VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on the 14th May to—
SINGAPORE, PENANG and BELAWAN DELI.This vessel offers excellent Cabin-accommodation for Saloon-passengers.
For Freight and Passage apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

Telephone No. 1574. Agents.

SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES

PACIFIC SERVICE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

via NAGASAKI (or MOJI) KORE and YOKOHAMA.

STEAMER	FROM HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
Empress of Russia	8th May	23rd May
Empress of Asia	23rd May	16th June
Empress of Russia	23rd June	14th July
Empress of Japan	9th July	30th July
Empress of Asia	24th July	11th Aug.
Monteagle	2nd Aug.	26th Aug.
Empress of Russia	21st Aug.	8th Sept.
Empress of Asia	18th Sept.	6th Oct.

FARES HONGKONG TO EUROPE.

EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Gold \$491.00
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Gold \$491.00
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	Gold \$491.00
MONTAGLE	Gold \$491.00

Payable in Local currency at demand rate on New York.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sail-
ings and reservations of accommodation, also
illustrations of ships and descriptive literature,
apply to—
P. S. BUTTERFIELD,
General Agent, Passenger Department.J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent.

HONGKONG.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good
R. & S. accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fuel in State-rooms
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AND RETURN.
(Comprising 2 to 10 Days)

SAILING: Capt. A. R. Stewart... THURSDAY, 1st May at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

General Manager.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" June 19th, 1919. "CHINA" July 2nd, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS
PASSENGER SERVICE.
O. H. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Prince's Buildings, 100 House Street. Tel. 1934.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BELRA,
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and
CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN
AFRICAN LINE.PROPOSED SAILING.
FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO:

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st AND 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA,
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE
TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight
Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to—
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MANAGING AGENTS.

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JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENTFOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE
REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNEDFor
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Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.
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HONGKONG TAILORING CO.

LADIES' and GENTS' TAILORS, DRESS-MAKERS
MILLINERS and DRAPERS &c.

New and up-to-date Materials in Stock.

No. 10, D'ARAGUL STREET, CENTRAL.

TELEPHONE No. 2880. HONGKONG.

THE RISING TIDE OF
BOLSHEVISM.

(Continued from page 1.)

the Bohemians, a third for the Ru-
manians, and then about half the
remainder for a buffer State. The
end of all this was that Count Karolyi
acknowledged the justice of the con-
ditions of the extremists who held
that the "Alma" did not intend to
treat the country in any other
than the "capitalist" way, and
he handed over power to them and
sought to go ahead. They straight-
way got into communication with
the Russian Bolsheviks and declared
a community of aims with them and
a brotherhood in arms. It need be
said that the new rulers in Hun-
gary have sent out invitations in all
directions for co-operation. The
German-Austrian reply is specially
significant. It is "practically" that
they would be very glad to turn
Bolshevik too only the Allies have
them by the throat and badly off as
they are, they dare not do anything,
lest they be starved altogether. It
is hardly with people in this frame of
mind that a lasting peace is likely to
be made. How close Germany is to
following the Hungarian example it
is not pleasant to think about. Of
course, we have been told that the
new Hungarian Government consists
of Jews and that it does not represent
the people. That has often been
said of the Russian Bolsheviks, but
they still maintain their position in
spite of everything.

Meanwhile we are approaching a
condition very much like a resump-
tion of the war. There is a consid-
erable army in the north of Russia, an
army in the south of Russia, and an
expedition "promised" against the
Hungarians. Admiral Koltchak, having
made Siberia safe from demo-
cratic revolution, is now concentrating a
considerable army on the "Ural" front,
supplied with all its requirements
from Britain, France, and Japan. It
is certainly somewhat odd that the
Hopes of Europe should be bound up
with the maintenance of power of the
least democratic elements now sur-
viving either in Germany, Austria, or
Russia. The countries are becoming
a prey to what we call Bolshevism
are revolting not to "strike" against
their own rulers as against the
conditions forced upon them, from
without. The Bolshevization of
Russia was caused partly from lack
of support by the Allies and partly
as a means of stalling German
aggression while the Bolshevism
which threatens Austria and Ger-
many is almost entirely by way of
passive resistance to the Allies. The
Russians, as in 1912, are prepared to
destroy everything if by so doing
they can destroy their enemies. The
Germans are wedded to law and
order and are extremely reluctant to
follow suit, being prepared to submit
to considerable severity so long as
organization can be maintained and
a calculation made that will offer
hopes of progress in the future.
But when they find, after four
and a half months have elapsed,
that a considerable part of
the assembly which is devising
peace terms bent mainly on invent-
ing penalties and disabilities, the
number of Germans who are prepared
to act on the Russian plan in-
creases daily. In supporting the
Koltchak Government in Siberia the
Allies are supporting an autocracy
as "Russian" as that to the over-
throwing of which they gave their
official benedictions. The chief re-
commendation of the Ebert Govern-
ment is that it is not too democratic,
and while it is hoped that it will be
held together by vested interests it
has had so little support and is put
to such trials that the Russian plan
appeals more strongly every day to
the Germans as the only one that
holds out any hope of independence.
Meanwhile the Allied Governments
are striving desperately to keep
conscription in force, for they know
that once the armies are disbanded
it will take a much more popular
battle-cry than the suppression
of Bolshevism to get them in the
ranks again. The effects of a
failure to get any indemnity, how-
ever, would be fatal to any one of
the Allied Governments except, per-
haps, the American, and forms of
democracy a great deal more radical
than those at present existing would
probably supersede the Governments
which had failed to make peace when
they had the opportunity. The
European outlook is far from bright
at present. Critics are falling foul of
the Peace Conference for the delays.
Probably the enemy countries under-
stood well enough that a final settle-
ment would take a considerable time.
But what they did not expect was
the continued blockade and the
continually increasing demand for
more and more severe terms which is
voiced in the reactionary French
Press and supported by the French
delegation. It is the triumph of all
the evils of the old European system
over the better counsel of the Peace
Conference which is destroying the
fruits of victory and bringing the
war back again—Japan Chronicle.

A PARENT'S DUTY.

YOUR boy is always getting scratch-
ed or cut, or bruised. Because
these wounds have healed so rapidly, you
sign they always will. Get a bottle of
Chamberlain's Pain Balm and see that
every injury is cared for immediately.
It cures, soothes, and protects, and
keeps the wound from getting infected.
For sale by all druggists and stores.
Beware of cheap imitations.

SHIPPING

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS						
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL SLIGHTLY	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER BILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE		
				SPRINGS	NEAPS	
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	(55' top 107' bottom)	80'	5'	5 1/2'	S.S.
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	575	55'	15' 6"	5'	5 1/2'	"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	594	55'	16'	5'	5 1/2'	"
Parent Slip, No. 4, Kowloon	210	50'	17'	5'	5 1/2'	"
Parent Slip, No. 5, Kowloon	210	50'	17'	5'	5 1/2'	"
TAIKOO TONG						
Consolidated Dock	147.2'	55'	5'	7'	5'	"
APLESDOWN						
Deep Dock	500	50'	20'	7 1/2'	7 1/2'	"
Shoal Dock	500	50'	10'	7 1/2'	7 1/2'	"

ASSOCIACAO PROMOTORA
DA INSTRUCCAO
SUPERIOR DOS
PORTUGUEZES.

The China Mail is requested to publish the following circular:

We have the pleasure of bringing to your notice, the formation of the above mentioned Association, which has for its object the foundation of Scholarships, to be awarded to students of Portuguese nationality, parentage or descent, residing in Shanghai and other ports in the Far East, to enable them to take University degrees in the "Aurora University," Shanghai.

Hereto many of our young men who have shown aptitude for and the desire to take up the professions of Law, Medicine or Engineering, have been unable to do so owing to either or both of the following difficulties:

1.—A suitable and conveniently accessible place of learning.

2.—The necessary funds for the four or five years in the superior course of studies.

The first difficulty no longer exists, because the Reverend Fathers of the Society of Jesus, who are the Directors of the "Aurora University," are now prepared to receive the students selected by us.

To remove the second obstacle is the aim of our Association.

The Scholarships will be opened for competition to all boys of Portuguese nationality, parentage or descent in the Far East, not younger than sixteen or older than eighteen regardless of the schools they come from or the religion they profess.

The Scholarships will be awarded according to the results of the competitive examinations, which will be held periodically in the "Aurora University." Future arrangements will be made for the candidates residing in other parts.

The entire course will take four or five years and will cost about \$1,500. It will also be the aim of the Association to assist such self supporting students in the "Aurora" as may through misfortune be deprived of the means of continuing their studies.

I found deserving, the Association will do its utmost to help them to complete their course.

The Board as shown below, represent the various Portuguese Association and Businessmen of Shanghai, having for its permanent President the Reverend Father Director of the Shanghai Catholic Circle, who will act as intermediary between the Board and the University.

The funds of the Association will be administered by the Shanghai Catholic Circle.

The Board holds the view, that the best means to obtain the necessary funds is by monthly subscription of members. All donations, however, will be gratefully accepted.

You are cordially invited to become a member by signing the enclosed printed form, and returning it under the cover also enclosed.

The realization of our scheme, depends greatly on your co-operation and it is needless to point out to you, that whatever success may crown the efforts of our future Lawyers, Doctors and Engineers will redound to the honor not only of those immediately related to them but also of the Portuguese community at large and the members of the Association will be further comforted, by the thought that they will have earned the gratitude of these same young men, whose careers they helped to start.

REV. FATHER R. J. JACQUES, S.J.,

F. Garcia, Representative, Shanghai Catholic Circle.

P. Q. R. da Silva, Representative, Shanghai Catholic Circle.

E. dos Santos Carneiro, Representative, Associação Macaense de Socorro Mutuo.

H. L. Webb, Representative, Associação Macaense de Socorro Mutuo.

A. M. Dias, Representative, Companhia Portuguesa de Corrosão Mesquita S.V.C.

D. M. Garcia Gutierrez, Representative, Companhia Portuguesa de Corrosão Mesquita S.V.C.

C. E. Lopes Ozoio, Representative, Companhia Portuguesa de Corrosão Mesquita S.V.C.

C. P. Simoes, Representative, Companhia Portuguesa de Corrosão Mesquita S.V.C.

V. E. Simoes, Representative, Companhia Portuguesa de Corrosão Mesquita S.V.C.

L. d'Encarnação, Representative, Companhia Portuguesa de Corrosão Mesquita S.V.C.

C. A. Mariano Marques, Representative, Companhia Portuguesa de Corrosão Mesquita S.V.C.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND CONDITIONS.

1st.—There is to be every year one or more Scholarships to be given to Portuguese students whose entrance examination shall show the best and most satisfactory results. The scholarship is to provide the student with the cost of a course of studies in the Aurora University.

The age limit of the student to be not less than sixteen and not over eighteen years.

The competition for the scholarship is open to all boys of Portuguese nationality, parentage or descent, in the Far East, irrespective of what schools they come from or what religion they profess.

THE HOWITT PHILLIPS CO.
THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER.

There was a good attendance at the Theatre Royal last night when the Howitt Phillips Co. gave a capital rendering of the play, "The Case of Lady Camber." All the characters were in capable hands and the audience was appreciative. The play is uncomplimentary to the medical profession. It is in four Acts and in Act 2 the setting is in Dr. Napier's house, giving a nice furnishing effect. The patient in the case is Lady Camber. Lord Camber can only be described as a rotter and is morally responsible for Lady Camber's death. It is a Yachelt story, which means that it is alright. It can safely be said that the Howitt Phillips supplied a lot of fun out of her part of Lady Camber. Charles Howitt was the nice Doctor to the life, while Charles Bradley had the part of Sir Bedford Shutter, F.R.C.P., a physician of more reputation than ability. There was emotional acting by Gertrude Gledhill, who did a difficult part in her usual competent way. H. B. Waring had a nasty man in Lord Camber to portray and he did a difficult job well. Lillian Standbridge said many funny things and the others had small parts.

The capable company stage a drama to-night, a story of Canada. It is something out of the ordinary for Hongkong. Miss Doris Phillips takes the part of the title role. "Tiger's Cub."

HONGKONG'S TRADE.

The total trade of Hongkong for 1918, statistics of which have just been published, reached some \$122 millions—\$61 millions imports and \$61 millions exports. The bulk of the exports went to Formosa and to Chinese ports. The trade with the United Kingdom amounted to \$51 millions, with the rest of the British Empire to \$154 millions, with Japan to about \$144 millions, and with other foreign countries to \$40 millions. Coming to details we find that nearly \$400,000 worth of timber was re-exported, of which less than half was re-exported, large quantities of teak and hardwoods evidently being used in buildings and on ships built and repaired locally. Unnamed Chinese medicines to the value of a million and a half sterling were exported; and there must be a lucrative business in ginseng, cassia and similar things in which the Chinese have faith. Beams were imported worth upwards of \$500,000. The fish exported was valued at three millions that sum. The imports of white rice (one of five varieties of rice) were represented by the formidable figure of \$9,207,517, and broken rice by \$2,018,339. The sugar sent out of the Colony had a value of nearly seven millions sterling. Nearly \$770,000 tons of coal, with a sterling equivalent of \$21 millions were imported, and more than two thirds of this quantity were retained in the Colony. The figures for machinery, metals and hardware items large, and indicate clearly that the industrial revolution is commencing in China. The iron and steel imported came under various headings but apparently between five and six million pounds' worth of the raw materials was imported. There was a big export of wolframite, including transshipment cargo, representing more than one and a quarter million sterling. This was practically equally by pounds, while wolframite was valued at nearly two millions or slightly under 2s. a gallon.

2nd.—All candidates presenting themselves for examination for this scholarship must be provided with a certificate from their schools certifying as to their qualification and character.

3rd.—After passing the entrance examination qualifying him to enter the University receiving the award and before he begins his course of studies, the student is required to sign a pledge to faithfully finish his course with all assiduity and perseverance.

His parents or guardian will also be required to give permission for their son or ward to enter the University and while there to undertake not to interrupt the course of his study but to encourage him to continue.

The student is further required to furnish the Board with a certificate of Baptism or Birth.

4.—Should the reports of the Aurora University prove to be unsatisfactory the Board reserves the right to discontinue any scholarship awarded.

5th.—The annual entrance examination will take place at a date to be made known to all the schools by letter as well as published in the local papers.

6th.—The award of scholarships is vested in the Board.

Mr. C. E. de Lopes o Ozoio, c/o International Bank, Shanghai, will apply to Hongkong residents desiring further information.

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LAWN TENNIS.
OPEN DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung won the Open Doubles Championship of the Colony, made their appearance before a large crowd. Among those present were Hon. Mr. Chaudhry, Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Mr. J. Johnston, Mr. E. V. D. Funn, Hon. Mr. S. H. DeWald and Mr. H. J. Gedge.

The game several to further enhance the reputation of Ng Sze Kwong. The championship was superb. Nothing came amiss to him. His service, cutting, lobbing and smashing while his returns from all manner of difficult positions were seldom at fault. Half volleys, drives, dainty touches over the net and his net play generally, all bore the mark of the artist.

His partner, Wong Po Keung, played a useful game but was content to leave as much as possible to his partner. Wong was usually content to let him over, leaving it to Ng Sze Kwong to win or keep and Richmond to lose the points. Occasionally Wong would slash over one that, if correctly placed, was a certain point.

The Britishers were disappointed. Richmond made a capital start but fell away, becoming very much off form in the fourth set. Kent was consistent with splashes of brilliance at times.

By their win this year the Chinese won outright the handsome cup presented by Sir Paul Chater. The conditions for doing so were for the same pair to win the cup for three successive years. Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung have now accomplished this.

THE PLAY.

Redmond commenced the service, won a point off Wong Po Keung and gave a double fault. Ng Sze Kwong won the first game with a neat shot just over the net.

Kent and Redmond won the next game off Ng Sze Kwong's service. The next game was won 40, Kent serving, and the Europeans made their best recovery here, bringing the game to a close and their winning.

The next game the Chinese regained, lost the next and equaled again, 3-3.

The next three games and the set went to the Chinese, 6-3.

In the second set the Chinese took the first two games and then Redmond and Kent equalized. The latter pair put up a big struggle in this set and in the tenth game, we saw the best exchanges of the match. It was Ng Sze Kwong versus the other pair and the ball flew from racket to racket with astonishing rapidity. Redmond ended one rally by hitting into the net and after four games the set went to the Chinese, 6-4.

The third set went to Kent and Redmond. The Chinese held the lead 3-2, due to a faulty play by Redmond. The seventh game witnessed Wong Po Keung send three right over the back line. This gave the others a lead of 4-3. The next two games were shared and then the set went to Redmond and Kent, 6-4.

Wong Po Keung won a point with one of his fierce slashes, then Kent and Redmond each scored two capital points winning the third set.

The fourth set proved to be the last. The Chinese won the first three games, the second without their opponents scoring a point. From 3-1 the score was carried 6-1 which signified that Ng Sze Kwong and his partner had won the match, championship and Sir Paul Chater's handsome trophy.

The winners received well-merited applause.

Mr. H. Nesbit refereed.

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AMERICAN CONSULATE
GENERAL, HONGKONG.

TRADE INQUIRY LIST No. 108.

Hongkong merchants are invited to correspond with American concerns seeking Hongkong connections as listed below:

No. 1079.—Bristles, Cassia, Essential Oils, and other Chinese Products.—The Union Export and Import Company of 2-4 Stone Street, New York City, seeks Hongkong connections for the import into the United States of bristles, cassia, essential oils, gallnuts, feathers, silk waste, ginger and other Chinese products and invites correspondence.

No. 1079.—Wood Working Machinery.—The P. B. Yates Machine Company of Beloit, Wisconsin, seeks Hongkong connections for the introduction of its wood working machinery suitable for saw mills, planing mills, sash, door and blind factories, shipbuilders, etc. The company invites correspondence.

No. 1080.—Paper.—J. W. Butler Paper Company of 211-229 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill., seeks to introduce in Hongkong their line of paper, a considerable quantity of which is coming to this market indirectly. The company invites correspondence.

No. 1081.—Wrenches.—Walden-Worcester Inc., of Worcester, Mass., seeks a Hongkong agent for the introduction of its line of wrenches, particularly time saving tools for use in automobiles, tractors, agricultural and mining machinery.

No. 1082.—Tinned Meats.—The Indian Packing Company of the Peoples Gas Building, Chicago, Ill., invite correspondence looking to the introduction into this field of their line of tinned meats and other products.

No. 1083.—Cotton Yarn, Twine, Cordage.—Sawyer, Candee and Co., Inc., of 20-22 Broad Street, New York City, seek Hongkong connections looking to the introduction of their line of cotton yarn, twine, rope, cordage and cotton waste, and invite correspondence.

No. 1084.—Well Boring Outfits.—The Specialty Device Company of 100 West Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, seek Hongkong connections for the introduction of their Bierce guy augers, guy wire protectors, and well boring outfits and invite correspondence.

No. 1085.—Road Making Machinery.—The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company of Racine, Wis., seeks Hongkong connections for the introduction of their line of road making machinery and invite correspondence.

No. 1086.—Chinese Products.—Charles Hardy, Inc., of 50 Church Street, New York City, invites correspondence looking to the sale in the United States of Chinese products of all sorts.

CHINESE DEMAND TSINGTAO.

URGENT TELEGRAMS SENT TO PARIS.

The following telegrams have been despatched to Paris:

President Wilson and Premier Clemenceau, Lloyd George, and Orlando, Peace Conference, Paris.

Referring to questions affecting our Tsingtao and the railways in Shandong, we learn that the Japanese Delegates are claiming to succeed to the rights and privileges which China formerly conceded to Germany, by virtue of the Twenty-one Demands Treaty in 1915 and all secret railway compacts made in 1918. We find that these treaties were concluded under duress or by one or two of our military faction in their own private capacity and without the sanction of our Parliament, and the people of our whole will, therefore, rather die than accept their recognition. We earnestly pray you to give us your energetic support in obtaining the cancellation of all the aforementioned secret agreements and the restoration of Tsingtao and the railways to us directly by Germany in the name of justice and right.

Signed:—The Provincial Assemblies, the Educational Associations, the Chamber of Commerce, the Agriculture Societies, the Union of Chinese Emigrants, Associations in Manchuria, Mongolia, Turkestan and Tibet of the Republic of China, and the China Peace Union Society.—April 16, 1919.

The Chinese Legation, for delivery to Special Delegates Lu Cheng, Liang, C. T. Wang and Wellington Koo, Paris.

Referring to questions concerning our Tsingtao and the railways, in Shandong, we have telegraphed to the delegates representing the Powers, requesting them to uphold just and right by giving us their strong support in obtaining the cancellation of all secret agreements and the restoration of Tsingtao, etc., to us directly by Germany. Pray your Excellencies to contend earnestly on principle and the people of our whole country will back you even to the death.

Signed:—The China Peace Union Society.—April 16, 1919.

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ANCESTOR WORSHIP.
THE ORIGIN OF CHINESE
SERIOUS DRAMA.

At a meeting of the Cambridge Philological Society Professor Ridge-way read a paper on the origin of Chinese serious drama.

Chinese serious drama, he said, like those of Hindustan, Burma, Japan and Greece, etc., originated in the worship of the dead. The worship of the ancestors was especially carried out at the four great festivals of spring, summer, autumn and winter. According to the time of year all the people prayed or gave thanks to their ancestors for a plentiful harvest and other blessings. This is demonstrated by many passages in the Sacrificial Odes, which, on the other hand, show not a vestige of any cult of abstract Vegetation spirits—markedly so in one, when Hsüan (B.C. 226) enumerates all the beings to whom he had resorted for aid to stay a great famine. "Hou chi" (ancestors of his own dynasty and god of Husbandry) is not equal to the occasion. O ye parents and nearer ancestors, how can ye bear to see me thus? All the spirits to which he prayed (except God) were believed to have been men or women. In the case of famine a minister had to "seek out the spirits" to make sure that no spirit from neglect of sacrifice, might be spiteful. So the Athenians erected an altar "to the Unknown gods" from possibly similar feelings. In spring the king himself turned up some furrows and prayed at the altars of the spirits of the land and grain for a plentiful year. The harvest safely gathered in, there came the great autumnal celebration when the first fruits were offered, not to a Vegetation spirit, but to the ancestors, for no one dared to eat of the new crop until he had first offered part of it in his ancestral temple. To-day in China in each district there is usually a temple with a theatre attached, where plays are performed at least every autumn after harvest, when the image of the local god is brought out that he may enjoy the play given for his benefit. But all these local gods are merely deified human beings. Again, when fishing began, the king offered to his ancestors the first fish taken, and when the sturgeons arrived he offered one of the first caught to them also, as a thankoffering.

The worship of the royal ancestors, of course, figures largely in the Odes, and not least the musical performances and rude dramatizations, which were their most essential feature. Three days before the sacrifice the king (or anyone else) fasted and concentrated his thought on the person of his ancestor—where he used to sit, how he spoke, smiled, etc., his aims and his pleasures. Thus on the day of sacrifice the worshippers would have a complete image of him in his mind's eye, and he would see him in his shrine in the temple and hear him as he moved about in the ritual. All the great nobles and the descendants of former dynasties had to attend the royal sacrifices, which were performed by members of the royal clan. The spirits were supposed to hover not very far from the ancestral temple. The first thing was, in modern ecclesiastical parlance to "localise" the spirit in its shrine. A functionary near the gate invoked it. In the Shang period drums were beaten, but in the Chou beer made from millet and rice was poured out to entice it into its shrine. To-day in China the spirit is enticed into its tablet on the shrine by incense and lighted tapers. The victim was a bull slain by the king. The singers, musicians, and actors had a large part in the service. Odes or dithyrambs were sung, whilst beer cups of jade and dishes of meat were offered to spirits, but not to mere shadowy beings, for each ancestral spirit was not only represented by some descendant, but was supposed to be "localised" in him or her for the time being (according to the sex of the ancestor). They were not merely actors but mediums behaving as the ancestors were said to have done, and finally announcing the blessing of these ancestors to the king and his family. The living met the dead at a family reunion, and the latter through their mediums pronounced blessings on their descendants. The mediums of the Burmese Nats at this hour perform analogous functions. This feasting of the dead by the living recalls the Theoxenia of ancient Greece, where certain clans on festival occasions set apart a table for spiritual visitants, notably in the case of Castor and Pollux.

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The Imprisoned Laughter of the
Peasant Girls of France.

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AND ALL HOTELS, CAFES AND STORES.

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WISAMAN'S TEA.

Our own packing and blending from the
Choicest Ceylon and China Teas.

Try It

1-lb. tins 80 cents.

ZENOBIA PERFUMERY

Lily of the Valley, Carnation,
Rose Supreme, Sweet Pea,
Purple Heather, &c.
Zenobia Eau de Cologne.

Hair Brushes, Shaving Brushes,
Ladies' Combs.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 288.

HONGKONG STOCK
EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 29th APRIL, 1915.
OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

Bank of China, Ltd. \$387 1/2

Bank of Communications, Ltd. \$45 1/2

Bank of India, Ltd. \$108 1/2

Bank of Japan, Ltd. \$37 1/2

Bank of Korea, Ltd. \$37 1/2

Bank of Siam, Ltd. \$37 1/2

Bank of the East Asia, Ltd. \$37 1/2

Bank of the Orient, Ltd. \$37 1/2

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INTIMATIONS

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TABLE

WEEK DATES

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes

9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

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2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

11.00 p.m. to 12.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

EJECTMENT OF TENANTS.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Stovin v. Fairbrass.—This appeal related to restrictions placed upon landlords in regard to the ejectment of tenants, and involved the construction to be put upon Subsec. 3, Sec. 1 of the Increase of Rent Act, 1915, and the amending Act of 1918. The facts were that Mrs. Stovin, wife of Dr. Stovin, Southend-on-Sea, sold to a Mr. Huckle a house of which Mr. Herbert Fairbrass was the tenant, the agreement providing that possession should be given up by Sept. 24, 1918. The vendor gave the tenant notice to quit, and the matter went before Judge Crawford, at Southend County Court, who granted an ejectment order, holding that his discretion was not limited or controlled by the amending Act of 1918, and that he was entitled to take into consideration the fact that there were empty houses in the locality to which the tenant could have gone.

Mr. Justice Aveling, giving judgment, said, in his opinion the county court judge was wrong, and the appeal must be allowed. It was not in the discretion of the judge to ignore the provisions of the Act of 1918, which said that a person who acquired property since Sept. 30, 1917, should not be deemed to be a landlord within the meaning of Subsec. 3, Sec. 1 of the Act of 1915. That being so, it was clear that the purchaser could not himself have applied for possession on the ground that he required the house for his own occupation. The judge was bound to take into consideration the fact that by granting the ejectment order he was giving possession of the premises to a person who by the Act of 1918 was obviously intended not to be entitled to eject the tenant and obtain possession.

Mr. Justice Lush agreed. The Act of 1915 was passed to prevent extortionate landlords putting up rents by reason of the circumstances which existed at the time the Act was passed. It fixed what had been called a "stereotyped rent," the first part of Section 1, prohibited landlords from increasing rents. In order to

make that effective Sub-Section 3 was passed, which prevented landlords obtaining an order for the recovery of possession except under certain circumstances. That subsection did not in the least "apply" to one district more or less than to another. Clearly the Legislature intended it to apply to all places, either where it was difficult to find houses or difficult to find tenants. The question whether there were empty houses was not to be considered. It was prohibitive against landlords, whatever the conditions of the district, obtaining ejectment orders unless there were justifying circumstances. Then it was found that there might be a difficulty if a landlord sold a house, and the amending Act of 1918 was passed, which on the face of it showed what was intended to be done. Under the Act of 1915 it was a special and justifying circumstance for asking for an ejectment order that the landlord wanted possession for himself. But if he sold the house, the amending Act said the new landlord was not allowed to say he wanted the house for himself. The Act of 1918 imposed a restriction, and was intended to do so, even upon the right of sale if it was a condition of sale that the purchaser should get possession; so that the new landlord was in a worse position than the old landlord. The new landlord was stopped from saying there was now a special reason for the Court giving leave to eject by the words of the Act of 1918. The county court judge had held that that could be got over if the vendor took care not to complete, and the purchaser took care not to complete, until the vendor had got possession. How could it be said to be a satisfactory reason for ejecting a tenant when the owner required the house in order to give possession to a new landlord, seeing that the Act of 1918 said in plain terms that the new landlord should not be able to get possession for himself? It was quite irrelevant to inquire whether there were empty houses or not in the district.

Accordingly the appeal was allowed, and the order for possession set aside. A counter-claim in respect of trespass was remitted to the county court.

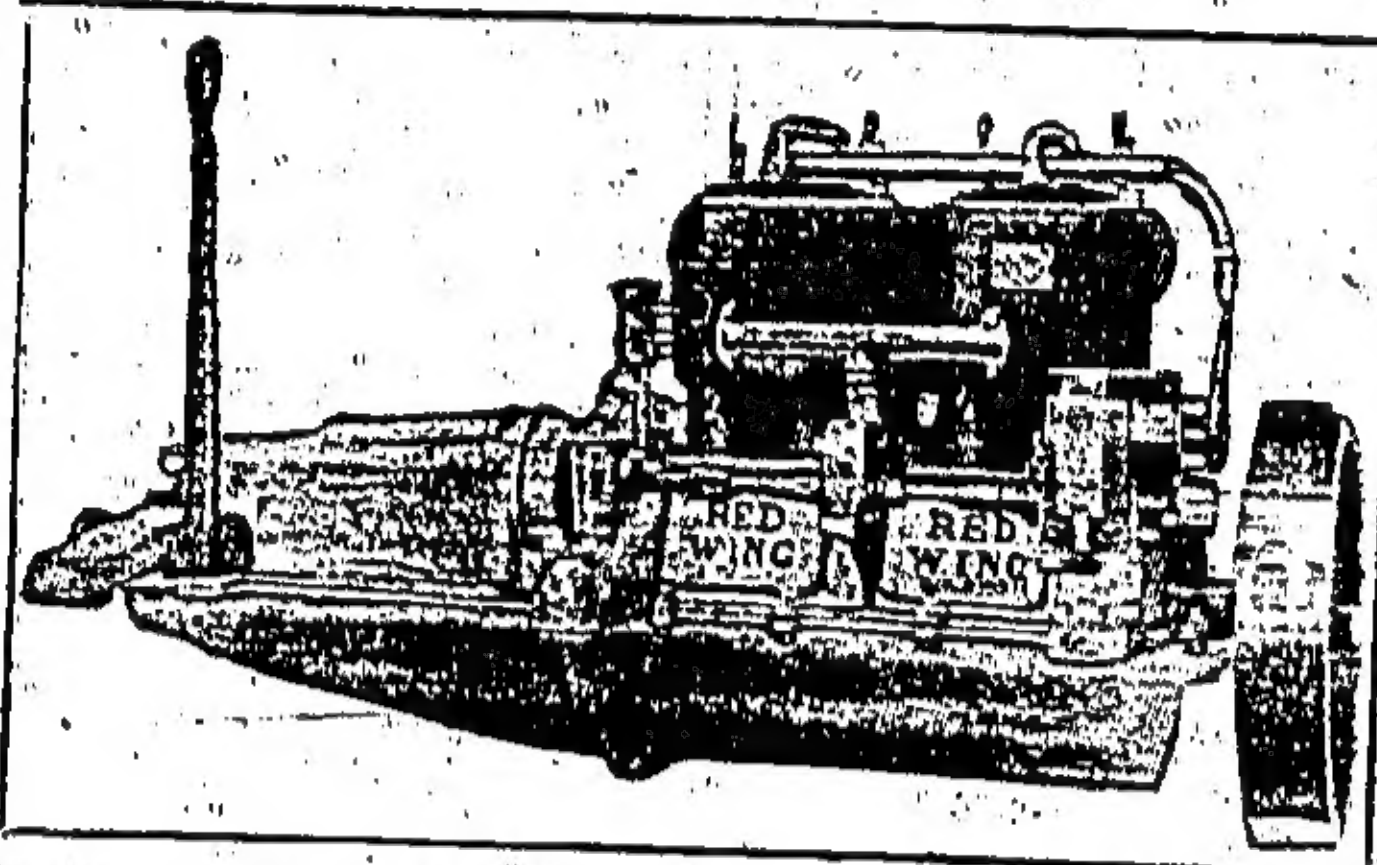
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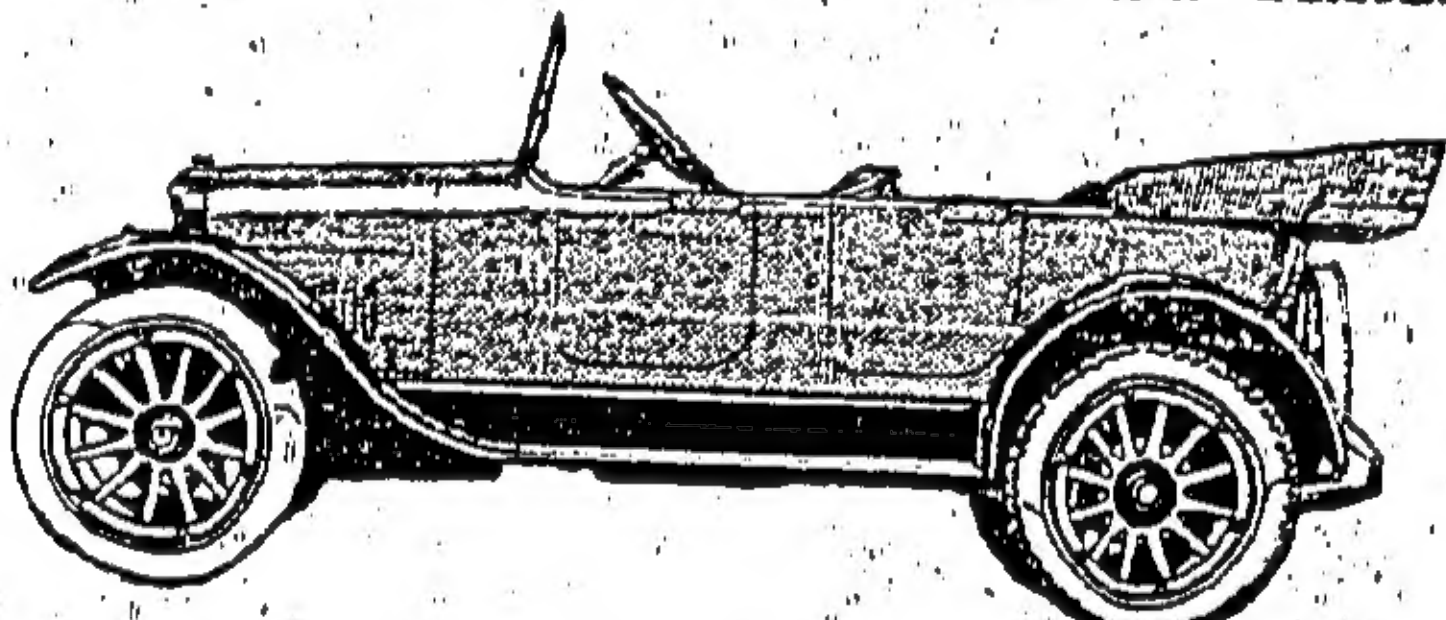
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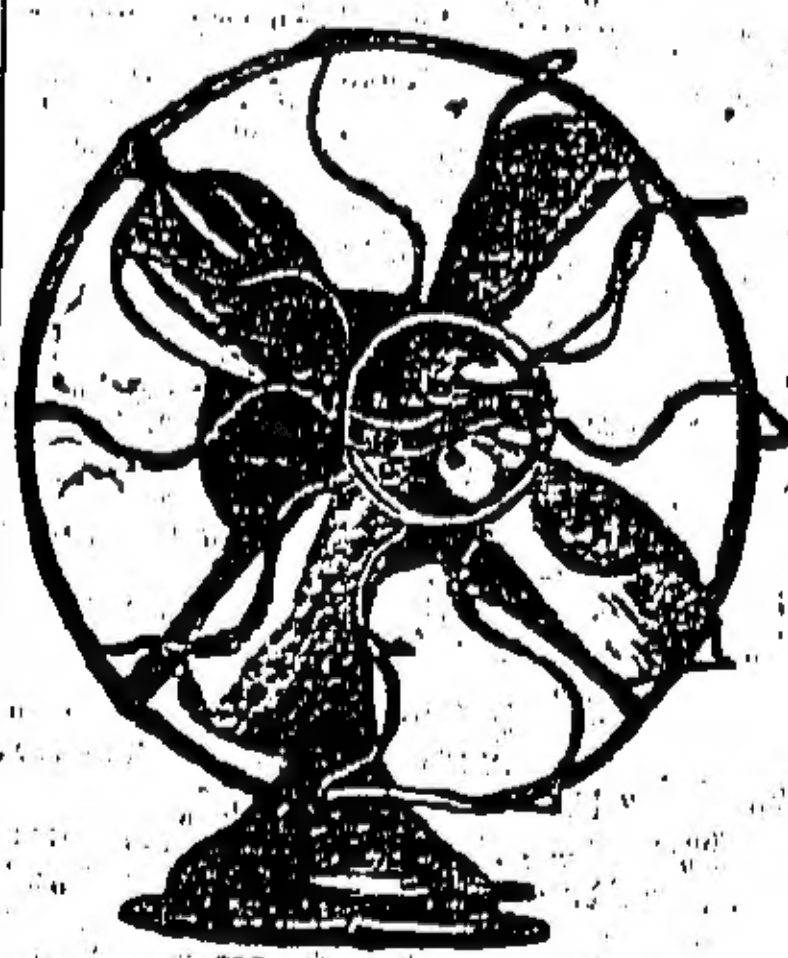
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POST OFFICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in to the G.P.O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammara in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Unione, Venezia, Trieste, Padova, Venezia and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Philha, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

INWARD MAILS.

WEDNESDAY, April 30.
Europe (via Negapatam)—Per STENTOR.
Shanghai—Per BEJAZ.

OUTWARD MAILS.

WEDNESDAY, April 30.
Haiphong—Per HANOI, 1 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per TUNGSHING, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 1.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUNYIN, 11 a.m.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Yokohama—Per TULIOWING, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per ERHAN, 1 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 2.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Diangod, India, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ—Per ATSUJITA MARU, Registration 10.15 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSHANG, 2 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per MELVILLE DOLLAR, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 3.
Japan via Moji, Honolulu, Hilo and San Francisco.

Tientsin—Per HUICHOW, 3 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per YINGCHOW, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 4.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow via Keelung—Per KAIJOMARU, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, May 5.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via CANADA—Per SUWA MARU, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 9.50 a.m.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per LIANG-CHOW, 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, May 6.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via CANADA—Per TENYO MARU, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SINKIANG, 11 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Diangod, India, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ—Per PELEUS, Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Monday, May 6, at 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 8.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Vladivostok, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via CANADA—Per EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

April 29.

Per at Nollor: Miss D. J. Purry, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Bingham, Miss O. E. Bingham, Mrs. R. Lindell and infant, Master R. P. J. Lindell, Master K. R. Lindell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Northwick, Mrs. J. C. Clark, Mrs. T. F. Claxton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Aiken, Capt. and Mrs. R. A. Bires, Miss E. Bires, Miss V. Bires, Mrs. M. Davies, Master G. Dickens, Master F. Dickens, Master G. Dickens, Master F. Dickens, Miss B. Ferguson, Miss B. Ferguson, Master N. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Frowe, Miss J. Frowe, Miss A. Frowe, Miss M. Frowe, Mr. J. D. McQueen, Miss M. Ventris, Mr. A. A. Claxton, Mr. G. O. Knight, Miss E. Fell, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. R. Patterson, Mr. John Sang, Mr. Lam, Ten, Capt. J. Leighton, Mr. A. Allen, Capt. E. Muggs, Mr. and Mrs. S. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hansen, Mr. J. C. Ferrel, Mr. M. Brodie, Mrs. A. B. Neale, and Dr. J. E. Neale.

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NOTICE.

The Management of the Hongkong Theatre, begs to announce that owing to the high cost of the films, that on and after 1st May next the price for admission for 9.15 p.m. performance will be slightly increased viz—
Dress Circle \$1.00
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WEDNESDAY, 30th April. STANLEY ROUGHTON'S BRILLIANT COMEDY
"THE YOUNGER GENERATION."

THURSDAY, 1st May. WALTER HOWARD'S ROMANTIC DRAMA
"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY."

FRIDAY, 2nd May. THE M'FARLANE LONDON FARCE
"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF."

SATURDAY, 3rd May. THE FAMOUS THREE-GENERATION PLAY
"MILESTONES."

MONDAY, 5th May. BRIEN'S GREAT WORK OF THE SOCIAL EVIL
"DAMAGED GOODS"
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TUESDAY, 6th May. THE GREAT SPY PLAY
"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE."
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FINANCIER'S COMMISSION.

A LOAN FROM LORD ROTHERHAM.

Lord Rotherham's name was mentioned in an action which was decided by Mr. Justice Lush in the King's Bench Division recently.

The action was brought by Mr. Frank Lewis, a financier, of Goodmayes, to recover £3,125 commission alleged to have been earned by him in bringing about an advance of a large sum of money from Lord Rotherham to the defendants, Messrs. Demme and Bush, a London firm.

The defendants early in 1916, said Mr. Justice Lush in delivering judgment, were desirous of obtaining an advance of £60,000 from Lord Rotherham upon the security of cer-

tain concessions as to getting coal in Manchuria. The Japanese Government had agreed to pay a very large sum of money to certain persons in connection with these concessions, and Lord Rotherham was to be remunerated by receiving a portion of that money.

The plaintiff was commissioned by the defendants to see Lord Rotherham and arrange the advance. The defendants afterwards withdrew their mandate on the ground that the negotiations had failed, but later plaintiffs ascertained that Lord Rotherham had advanced £25,000 by way of purchasing the "bonus" which he was to receive.

There would be judgment for the plaintiff for the sum of £2,000 with costs. A stay of execution was granted with a view to an appeal.

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